

In the opposite gallery, which we should call the West gallery, and below the organ at the same side, were seated thirty early, and speedily followed by those whose names we communicate:—Lord and Lady Mary Fox, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, Lord Montagu, Sir William Somerville, Sir George Grey, Lady Easton and one of her daughters, Sir Hailey Vivian, the Duke of Leeds, Lord and Lady Worsley, and about twenty other persons of distinction.

It was calculated that rather more than five hundred distinguished individuals were present, and the scene was perhaps the most brilliant and imposing ever witnessed in this or any other country. The galleries were divided into six compartments, each of which were under the superintendence of two military officers, and the right to seats were regulated strictly by court etiquette and established precedence; consequently there was not the least confusion or trouble occasioned by individuals taking possession of the places assigned them.

The foreign ambassadors and ministers occupied the end gallery opposite the altar. Their dresses were of the most magnificent and costly description, and they all wore the medals and decoration of orders. The head dresses of the ladies were most profusely studded with jewels.

A gleam of sunshine, which made its way through the west window, lighted up the Chapel with almost preternatural splendour. The profusion of diamonds and other gems with which the ladies were adorned, the glittering crosses and decorations, the costly state robes, splendid uniforms, and waving plumes, formed a *coup d'œil* of the most magnificent character, and realising the most gorgeous visions of Eastern grandeur or of fairy-land.

The altar presented a very splendid appearance; all the royal plate, chalices, &c., being displayed upon it.

The Queen's Gallery, at the chapel facing the altar, was appropriated to the Ambassadors, one of the earliest of whom in attendance was his Excellency the American Ambassador, and Mrs. Stevenson; he was soon followed by the Belgian Minister and Mrs. Van de Weyer, and before eleven o'clock the whole of the Ambassadors, with their ladies, were in this gallery, which certainly presented a most splendid appearance.

At half past eleven the choir boys and the senior singers entered, and took their places; in this choir there were two females not in dress; but who they were nobody seemed to know.

The Duke of Devonshire wore two white rosettes on each shoulder, from which streamed a profusion of white ribbons.

About this time, Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, entered, and soon after some of the heralds, in their gorgeous tabards, gave evidence of the coming presence of royalty.

At a quarter to twelve o'clock the Queen Dowager arrived, and took her seat on the *haut pas*, immediately to the right of the full-stool afterwards used by her Majesty. Prince Albert during the ceremony. Her Majesty's suit, consisting of Lady Clinton, the Earl of Denbigh, and the Hon. Mr. Ashley (we believe) were shown to their places.

The clergy of the Chapel Royal took their places on either side of the chapel, in the two front pews next to the altar.

Soon after half past eleven, the procession entered the chapel in the following order:—

THE PROCESSION OF THE BRIDEGROOM.
Drums and Trumpets.
Sergeant Trumpeter,
J. Rivett, Esq.
Master of the Ceremonies,
Sir Robt. Chester, Kt.
The Bridgroom's Gentlemen of Honor,
between two Heralds.

Vice-Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household,
Earl of Eborac.

THE BRIDEGROOM.
His Royal Highness Field Marshal Prince Albert, K. G., wearing the Collar of the Order of the Garter,
Supported by their Serene Highnesses: the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha,
And the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Each attended by Officers of the Suite, namely:—Count Kolowrat, Baron Alvensleben, and Baron de Lowenfeld.

On entering the chapel, the drums and trumpets filed off without the door, and the procession advancing, his royal highness was conducted to the seat provided for him on the left hand of the altar.

His supporters, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the Hereditary Prince, with the officers of their suite, occupied seats near Prince Albert. The master of the ceremonies and the officers of the bridegroom stood near the person of his royal highness.

The Lord Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain, preceded by the drums and trumpets, then returned to attend her majesty.

Her majesty then proceeded to the chapel in the following order:—

THE QUEEN'S PROCESSION.
Drums and Trumpets.
Pursuivants.
Heralds.
Pages of Honor.
Comptroller of her Majesty's Household.
The Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household.
Lord High Chancellor,
Lord Cottenham,
The Earl Marshal,
Princess of Gloucester,
Princess Augusta of Cambridge,
Duchess of Cambridge,
Duchess of Gloucester,
Princess Augusta,
Duke of Cambridge,
Duke of Sussex.

Vice Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household,
Earl of Belfast.

THE QUEEN.
Wearing the Collar of her Orders.
Her Majesty's train borne by twelve unmarried Ladies.
Ladies of the Bedchamber.
Women of the Bedchamber.

Gold Stick, Lord Foley.
Keeper of the Privy Purse,
Sir Henry Wheatley.
Six Gentlemen at Arms.

Six Yeomen of the Guard to close the procession.

On arriving at the entrance of the chapel, the drums and trumpets filed off. The Gentlemen-at-arms remained outside the chapel door, in the ante-chapel, during the ceremony. The Yeomen of the Guard remained at the foot of the staircase, in the ante-chapel, during the ceremony. The respective persons composing the procession were conducted to the places provided for them, the Princess and Princesses of the blood royal to the seats prepared for them on the *haut pas*, and the several ladies attendant upon the Queen to the seats provided near her Majesty's person.

Her Majesty, on reaching the *haut pas*, took her seat in the chair of state provided for the occasion, on the right side of the altar.

The service then proceeded, and being concluded, the procession returned, that of the bridegroom preceding as before, except that his Royal Highness was conducted her Majesty in the return.

N. B. The Knights of the several Orders present at the solemnity wore their respective collars, with white rosettes.

THE ATTESTATION.—On reaching the Throne-room, the form of attestation took place, when her Majesty and Prince Albert signed the marriage register, which was attested by certain members of the royal family and officers of state, present.

ARRIVAL OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.—At half past twelve precisely, the drums and trumpets sounding along the passages leading to the chapel announced the approach of the procession of the royal bridegroom.

The entrance of the Prince, after the music had ceased, was the signal for the whole assemblage rising; he came up the body of the chapel, accompanied by right and left by his Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, his father, and his brother the hereditary duke.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN.—The Queen's arrival was announced by the band, &c. playing the National Anthem. During the interval between the commencement of the music and her Majesty's arrival, the Prince frequently looked back to the Chapel entrance to watch the approach of his august bride.

Her Majesty on her entering the chapel was received by all within its walls standing.

Her Majesty having advanced to the *haut pas*, took her seat on the full-stool to the left hand of the bridegroom, and the service was commenced, the Archbishop of Canterbury leaving his seat and advancing to the front of the altar railing, with the book from which he read the service in his hands.

Of the ceremony itself, it is only necessary to say that it differed in nothing, except the exalted rank of the principal personages, from that used at the marriage of any of her Majesty's subjects.

It was read with great dignity by the officiating prelate, and seemed to impress its beauties as a sacred rite upon all who heard it.

The Prince pronounced the words required from bridegrooms, in a softened feeling, while her Majesty spoke the few words allotted to her in a much firmer and more distinct tone.

Her Majesty was given away by her royal uncle the Duke of Sussex, who had his place close to the altar, on her Majesty's left hand. At the moment the happy bridegroom placed the ring on the finger of the bride, a signal was given which was instantly responded to by the royal salutes fired from a train of artillery in the Park, and from the guns at the Tower.

When the ceremony was concluded, her majesty kissed, very affectionately, both her uncles, and the Queen Dowager, and giving her hand to her royal husband, the procession having been re-formed, left the chapel.

On her way down, the Queen saluted several persons to the right and left hand, whom in the few hasty glances she threw around she had time to recognize.

Within a quarter of an hour, the whole of the spectators of this great national event had left the chapel. The service being concluded, the several members of the royal family who had occupied places around the altar, returned to take up their position in the procession. On passing her majesty, they all paid their congratulations, and the Duke of Sussex, after shaking her by the hand in a manner which appeared to have little ceremony, but with cordiality in it, immediately kissed her cheek. After all had passed with the exception of the royal bride and bridegroom, her majesty stepped hastily across to the other side of the altar, where the queen dowager was standing and kissed her.

Prince Albert then took her majesty's hand, and the royal pair left the chapel, all the spectators standing.

While the procession was proceeding down the aisle, her Majesty spoke frequently to the Earl of Exbridge, who was on her right hand, apparently giving directions as to the order of the procession.

After the ceremony, the procession returned through the suite of apartments already described. Her Majesty and her illustrious consort walking hand in hand, and acknowledged with gracious smiles the cheers with which the walls of the ancient Palace now re-echoed, for it must be observed that within the Palace there were no acclamations as the procession passed on its way to the Chapel.

HER MAJESTY'S COSTUME.—Her Majesty's dress was of rich white satin, trimmed with orange flower blossoms. Head dress, a wreath of orange flower blossoms, an over the head veil of Honiton lace, worn down. The bridesmaids or train-bearers were also attired in white. The queen dowager wore a dress of violet-colored velvet, with train to correspond.

CONDUCT OF THE ROYAL PAIR.—The Prince is described by an eye-witness of the ceremony as having answered all the questions in a firm tone of voice, and her majesty repeated the words prescribed in a manner which plainly showed that her whole heart was interested in the proceeding.

While the service was proceeding, her majesty was observed to look frequently at Prince Albert, who was standing at her side. In fact, she scarcely ever took her eyes off him till she left the chapel.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.
Her Majesty's train was borne by twelve maids of honor. Her Majesty did not wear a veil. Her hair was dressed quite plain, and the only ornament on the head was a tiara of brilliant diamonds. The train was several yards long, and composed of the most costly materials. Her Majesty was deeply affected on entering the chapel and shed tears. The intense interest which had been manifested during the whole of the morning, at this moment, was at its height, and the most breathlike silence prevailed as the Queen proceeded up the chapel.

On her Majesty reaching the altar, she shook hands with the Queen Dowager and her members of the royal family immediately after which, Prince Albert conducted her Majesty to the part of the communion table where the marriage service was read by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of London, in a clear and distinct tone of voice. The form as prescribed by the ritual of the church of England was strictly observed in all particulars. Her Majesty and the Prince answered the responses in a very audible tone.

When it came to that part of the service in which the minister says, "Wilt thou have this woman," &c. The Archbishop said, addressing the Prince, "Alberty, wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?"

The Prince, in an audible voice, replied, "I will." The Archbishop then addressing her Majesty, said, "Victoria, wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?"

Her Majesty, in a firm voice, responded, "I will." The other parts of the ceremony, as we before observed, were strictly in unison with the forms of the Church of England.

The Queen repeated the words, "love, honor, and obey," in a very audible manner.

During the whole time the ceremony was being read, the Royal Family and all present remained standing. After it was concluded, her Majesty received the congratulations of her royal relatives.

The procession retired from the Chapel in the state and form as it entered, except that Prince Albert led her Majesty by the hand.

It was a matter of general remark that her Majesty went through the service in a most composed and dignified manner. The slight nervousness which was apparent when the Queen first entered the chapel soon left her, and in a few minutes she seemed in full possession of her usual spirits.

The ceremony concluded at half past one. At the Buckingham Palace a sumptuous repast was provided, at which several of the illustrious participants in the previous ceremony, and the officers of the Household and Ministers of State, were present. The taste and ingenuity of the confectioners and table decorators were prominently displayed at this festival; a splendid wedding cake formed a prominent object of attraction.

The company assembled in the suite of state drawing-rooms, which were brilliantly illuminated for the occasion, previous to the dinner, and the officers of the Household and Ministers of State, were present. The taste and ingenuity of the confectioners and table decorators were prominently displayed at this festival; a splendid wedding cake formed a prominent object of attraction.

The company assembled in the suite of state drawing-rooms, which were brilliantly illuminated for the occasion, previous to the dinner, and the officers of the Household and Ministers of State, were present. The taste and ingenuity of the confectioners and table decorators were prominently displayed at this festival; a splendid wedding cake formed a prominent object of attraction.

Grand dinners were also given by her Majesty's Ministers and others, and at the Inns of Court. The event was also duly celebrated in the city, and the poor were not forgotten. The theatres and other places of public amusement were thrown open. The illuminations were most extensive, as also were the preparations on the road to Windsor, along which her Majesty and her illustrious consort were to proceed to Windsor Castle.

RETURN TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—All being concluded within the Palace of St. James's, the procession to Buckingham Palace re-formed much in the same order in which it proceeded thither. Prince Albert took his place in the same carriage with her majesty; the Duchess of Sutherland in that with the Earl of Albemarle, who, on this occasion alone, was his official right to be in the same carriage with her majesty. Her majesty occupied the back seat alone, and Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent sat opposite.

THE BANQUET.—In the evening a grand banquet was given, by command of her majesty, in the banquet room of St. James's Palace, built by George IV., at which the Earl of Errol, as lord steward of her Majesty's Household, presided. The room was gorgeously decorated, and illumined by five magnificent lustres, and table candelabras. There were three tables—one across at the upper end, and two tables running down from thence, capable of receiving 130 guests. Behind the seat of the chairman was displayed, under rich crimson drapery with a crown and a sceptre, the costly gold plate from Windsor Castle, the tables and serving tables at the sides evinced the well known taste of Mr. Elliott, her Majesty's table decorator. The banquet, of course, embraced every luxury; and a band of musicians were in attendance throughout the evening, the company being waited upon by the servants in royal liveries.

DRESSES OF THE LADIES AT THE QUEEN'S MARRIAGE.
As a good deal of interest has been manifested as to the dresses worn at her Majesty's marriage, we subjoin a description of those worn by the Queen, some of the ladies of the royal family, and the female nobility immediately attendant:

THE QUEEN.—Her Majesty wore on her head a wreath of orange blossoms and a veil of Honiton lace, with a necklace and earrings of diamonds. Her Majesty's dress was of white satin, with a very deep trimming of Honiton lace, in design similar to that of the veil. The body and sleeves were richly trimmed with the same material to correspond. The train was of white satin, and was also lined with satin, trimmed with orange blossom. The dress was made by Mrs. Bettans, her Majesty's dress-maker. The cost of the lace alone on the Queen's dress was £1,000. The satin, which was of a pure white, was manufactured in Spitalfields. Her Majesty wore an armband having the motto of the Order of the Garter, "Honi soyt qui mal y pense," inscribed, and also wore the star of the Order.

QUEEN ADELIZ.—The Queen Dowager's dress was of English lace, with a rich deep flounce, over white satin; the body and sleeves trimmed with the same material. The train was of rich violet velvet, lined with white satin, and trimmed with ermine. The whole of the dress was entirely composed of articles of British manufacture. Her Majesty wore a diamond necklace and earrings, headress, feathers, and diamonds.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—The dress worn by her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Kent, was of white satin, splendidly brocaded with silver, and trimmed with three flounces of blonde, headed with net and silver. The train was of sky blue velvet, lined with white satin, and trimmed with ermine. The body and sleeves were tastefully ornamented with ermine and silver, with blonde ruffles. The head dress was of diamonds and feathers, with a necklace and ear-rings en suite. The articles in the dress were wholly of British manufacture.

DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.—Dress of rich white satin, trimmed with Honiton lace, point laces, and train of white moire, magnificently embroidered in coral and gold. Head dress, feathers and point lappets, with splendid diamonds.

MARCHIONESS OF NORMANBY.—Train of rich violet and white satin, brocaded with silver, trimmed with bouffants of silver canvass, bouquets of violets and silver leaves; silver blonde berthe and sabots; petticoat of gauze tarlatane, richly embroidered with silver over white satin. Head dress, feathers and silver blonde lappets; ornaments, emeralds and diamonds.

COUNTESS OF BERKINGHAM.—Train of mauve velvet spangle, trimmed with silver blonde; silver blonde berthe and sabots; petticoat of mauve crepe lisse over satin; train of marabout and hop leaves. Head dress, feathers and silver blonde lappets, ornaments, magnificent diamonds.

COUNTESS OF CARLEILL.—Dress of sapphire blue velvet, with Brussels point tucker and ruffles. Head dress, a toque of velvet and Brussels point lappets.

COUNTESS OF SURREY.—Dress of white satin, magnificently embroidered in gold and colors; gold blonde tucker and ruffles. Head dress, a toque and gold blonde lappets; ornaments, diamonds.

DOWAGER LADY LUTTELTON.—Train of ponce velvet, trimmed with ermine, gold blonde berthe, and ruffles; petticoat of white satin, brocaded with gold trimmed with bouffants and gold bullion tassels. Head dress, a toque of velvet, with feathers and point lappets; ornaments, diamonds.

LADY PORTMAN.—Train of blue satin, richly brocaded with silver, trimmed with lace; silver blonde berthe and ruffles; petticoat of rich white satin, trimmed with tablier with blonde and bouquets of marabouts. Head dress, feathers, and silver blonde lappets; ornaments, diamonds and turquoise.

LADIES ELIZABETH AND EVELYN LEVESON GOWER.—Dresses of white tulle over lace gros de Naples, festooned with bouquets of green transparent rose leaves; trains of white gros de Naples, lined with gold and embroidered with bouquets of roses and leaves. Headresses, wreaths of green transparent rose leaves.

LADY COTTINGHAM.—Dress of pink velours epingle, trimmed with British point lace flounces; lace berthe and ruffles. Headress, a wreath of dark variegated flowers and lace lappets.

LADY M. HOWARD.—Dress of pink crepe, over gros de Naples, festooned with white roses. Head dress, a wreath of white roses.

LADY CHARLOTTE COPLEY.—A superb dress of white tulle, embroidered with silver, richly trimmed with deep velvet, tastefully arranged with bouquets of silver lama, corsage and sleeves à la Maintenon, ornamented with silver berthe, ruffles, &c., en suite; an elegant train of pink velours epingle, lined with white satin, the garniture composed of silver tulle, bouquets of silver lama. Headress, court lappets of silver blonde, feathers, bandeau, &c., of diamonds.

MISS PERVIS.—Dress of gauze tarlatane over gros de Naples, looped up with bouquets of violets. Head dress, a wreath of violets, and lace lappets.

HON. MISS CAVENDISH.—Dress of white tulle over gros de Naples, looped up with a bouquet of hedge roses; blonde tucker and ruffles; train of blue gros d'Orient, trimmed with bouffants of tulle and bouquets of hedge roses. Headress, feathers, and lappets.

THE ROYAL BRIDAL.
By CHAR. SWAIN.
Flowers for the ring, pass through the ring,
Every charm that may happiness bring;
Blessings that sweep from her subjects' care,
Prayers and thanksgivings that plead to the skies:
That our hopes round our Queen and her Albert still cling,
Love, with thy rosy and beautiful wing,
Pass thy own heart through Victoria's ring.

Gifts for the ring, our Queen's bridal ring,
Britain, thy soul-benning loyalty bring:
Circle thy altar with hearts ever true—
Loyal hearts are the roses your Queen love to view,
Flowers round her scepter lay ever true—
Love's sweetest crown is Victoria's ring.

Chorus for the ring! for ever, ye love,
Bid the union hand round Victoria wave.
As when Waterloo saw its red glory die,
And with guns of Trafalgar proclaim to the world,
That our hopes round our Queen and her Albert still cling,
And the hearts of her realm are the gems of her ring.

WHITEHALL, Feb. 6.—The Queen has been pleased to declare and ordain, that his Serene Highness Prince Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, shall henceforth, upon all occasions whatsoever, be styled and called "His Royal Highness," before his name and such titles as now do, or hereafter may, belong to him.

And to command, that the royal concession and declaration be registered in her Majesty's College of Arms.

THE DAY AFTER THE MARRIAGE.—The Queen was married on Monday, Feb. 10th: the London Courier of Tuesday, February 11th, says: "Her majesty, as she promulgated on the Slopes this morning, arm-in-arm with her royal consort, appeared in excellent health and spirits. On Wednesday, the Queen and her royal highness Prince Albert rode out in a pony phaeton at half-past three o'clock, into the great park through the long walk, attended by several of the royal suite.

THE QUEEN'S WEDDING BONNET.—One of these, the one in which her Majesty left Buckingham Palace for Windsor, was composed of white tulle velvet, with bouffants of lace and wreaths of flowers. The third was of a celestial blue velvet, with one splendid ostrich feather, and trimmed with Brussels point lace.

THE QUEEN'S MARRIAGE.—The haberdashers, mercers, and linen drapers of the metropolis are on the alert in providing neckerchiefs and ribbons, with a great variety of devices, adapted to the occasion of the royal marriage. The city abounds with beautiful specimens of lily-white scarfs, handkerchiefs, and ribbons, figures with the crown, the lovers' knot, the rose, a hamrock, and thistle, &c.

The Duke of Wellington was the only member of the opposition invited to be present at the royal nuptials.

In both houses of Parliament, on the 14th of February, additional congratulatory were carried in *nomine discontinue*, to her Majesty the Queen, and to their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent.

The Queen held a court at Buckingham Palace, Feb. 18th, and received the addresses of both Houses of Parliament to Victoria and Albert, to which they both briefly replied, and promised to fulfil the favorable hopes expressed from their union.

Her majesty and his royal highness Prince Albert witnessed the hunt in the Great Park, at Windsor on Thursday last, on which day a deer was unscathed expressly for the gratification of the distinguished visitors at the Castle. The queen rode in her pony phaeton. Prince Albert was on one of the royal stud.

An opera by Prince Albert is in active preparation at Drury-lane theatre, which, if report be true, will make to the manager, a harvest-moon of the honey-moon.

PRINCE ALBERT AND HIS PAY.—A correspondent inquires what Prince Albert's emoluments as field marshal will be? Somewhere between £1000 and £2000 a year, if our recollection is right. Of course the prince will have a regiment, and probably of Household Cavalry, for which, as colonel, he will receive upwards of £1000 more. By a parliamentary paper just delivered, we find that his uncle Leopold's Colonelcy of the Fifth Regiment of Dragoon Guards was worth between £1400 and 1500 per annum.—*Speculator*.

We understand that Prince Albert is to be appointed Colonel in Chief of the Household Brigade of Cavalry, and a rumor is also current in military circles that his royal highness (for such is now his title) is not unlikely to succeed to the colonelcy of one of the first cavalry regiments that may happen to become vacant.—*United Service Journal*.

HER MAJESTY'S BRIDE-CAKE.—This magnificent piece of confectionary weighs 300 lbs., of which 270 lbs. were eatable, druggable, and so forth. It is the composition of Mr. J. C. Mawditt, first yeoman confectioner to her Majesty, who has crowned his work with a sculptured allegory in "statuary sugar." A comely youth, clad in a tunic and distinguished only by his moustache, gives his hand to a fairy queen, bearing sceptre and crown, at the altar, while Minerva (assuming the trident and spear of Britannia) presides over and consecrates their union. Around the base of the diad on which the happy couple join their hands, three little couples of Cupids and Psyche (one pair bearing a rose, another a chamrock, and the third a thistle) seem emulously imitative of the excellent example.

This cake is solely for the Queen's table for the *dejeuner*, at Buckingham Palace. Its weight is 300 pounds, and the materials of which it is composed cost 100 guineas, and it requires four stout men to remove it to its place on the table.

A story is told, that her Majesty and Prince Albert were educated together, and "said the tasks from the same book." It is a fiction. Her Majesty never saw the Prince, except in 1835 for a week or two, until his late visit to Windsor.

THE CHINA TROUBLES.—The Hampshire Telegraph states that a great naval armament is to be sent immediately from Portsmouth, to take on board 16,000 native troops in India; to lay the city of Canton under contribution, or destroy it if necessary, and then proceed northward to Peking, and compel the Emperor to submission.

THE CHINESE WAR.—It appears that the Americans, through the Executive of the United States, are inclined to join heart and hand with the British Government and endeavor to obtain commercial treaties from the authorities in China. Already the merchants and others have memorialized Congress on the subject, in which a desire to that effect is expressed in the following terms: "The memorial demands that the following concessions shall be made by the Celestial Empire:—Permission for foreign Envoys to reside near the court of Peking, with the same privileges accorded at other courts; the promulgation of a fixed tariff of duties on articles of export and import; a system of bonding warehouses; liberty of trading at other ports in China than that of Canton; compensation for the losses caused by the stoppage of the whole trade of the port; and a guarantee against a renewal of such an arbitrary act; together with the security for the free egress from Canton and other ports at any and at all times."—*Ministerial paper*.

TRADE WITH CHINA.—The following has been received at Lloyd's: "Board of Trade, Feb. 17, 1840. "Sir,—Having understood, from representations which have been made to me, that much anxiety is felt by merchants and others connected with the tea trade, with respect to the admission of tea from this country in British bottoms from the coast of China, and having been in communication with the Lords of the Treasury on this subject, I beg to inform you that tea waterborne at Canton, and received on board the importing ship at the most convenient place on the coast for the purpose of taking in her cargo, is held to be imported from Canton, and therefore admissible for consumption in this country.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant.
(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.
To the Chairman of the East India and China Association."

THE CHINESE WAR.—We perceive by one of the London papers, that the Cyclops was steamer, recently left the Thames for Portsmouth, having taken on from Woolwich a quantity of stores, ammunition, &c., and 22 privates of the Marines, under the command of a lieutenant. She is the largest steamer in the British navy, and has two engines of 150 horse power each, with a crew of stokers, engineers, and mariners of 200 men. She is commanded by Post Captain Austin, late of the Medea. Her destination is China. It is supposed she will take in her cargo, and complete her stores at Portsmouth, as Sir Charles Grey, who visited her in the river last week, took great pains to satisfy himself of her capabilities in this respect, her lower decks being proved to his satisfaction by Captain Austin, to be adequate to the accommodation of 1,000 men for a short voyage, and at least 300 to India.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH TARIFFS.—The *Journal des Debats* publishes the negotiations between England and France for a mutual revision of the Tariff, and that two countries are nearly completed. Considerable concessions have been made on both sides. England consents to reduce the import duty on wine, brandy, mirrors, ornamental paper, decorations, &c.; and France agrees to receive British hardware, earthenware, linen yarn, and some other articles, forming the staple produce of this country. France, however, refuses to make any concession in favor of wrought iron. Similar negotiations between France and Holland have been going on for the last year, and we have pleasure in stating that they are on the point of being satisfactorily terminated. The navigation of the Moselle and the Meuse from the Rhine is to be thrown open to Dutch shipping. French ships, on the other hand, employed in the cotton trade between the United States and France will be allowed to discharge their freights at Rouen, subject only to the regulations imposed upon Dutch vessels. This concession is of great importance to the cotton manufacturers of the South of France.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.—The *Commerce* states that the Russian government has contracted a new loan for sixty millions of silver roubles (nearly ten millions sterling) with the house of Hope, of Amsterdam, Frankel, and Warwar, and Steiglitz, of St. Petersburg. The avowed motive for this loan is "the *Commerce*," the intended formation of extensive lines of railway; but it is thought that the real motive is to be on a par with England and France as to maritime preparations.

RATE OF DISCOUNT LOWERED.—In our last, we noticed that the Bank of England had reduced their rate of chargeable interest to five per cent., and expressed a hope, that our Irish Bank offices would reduce their charge at the same rate. We are glad to find that the Bank of Ireland has reduced their charge to five per cent.; and we are told that the other offices in Belfast, are to reduce their rate of discount to five per cent. also. In London, the bill brokers are discounting at 4½ per cent. per annum.—[*Halfpenny Mercantile Register*.]

ANOTHER ACCIDENT TO VAN AMBURGH.—We regret to learn from our Paris correspondence, that this intrepid man, after recovering from a long and severe illness from a wound in his leg caused by a tiger, has been again bitten by a lion, and will be unable for some time to perform at Rouen, where he was to have exhibited his beasts. Van Amburgh's courage in hitting the lion on the nose to make it loose hold is much spoken of.

Cubera is not dead, but recovering.

The Arabs had not appeared in the plain of Algiers since December 31.

The British Mediterranean fleet were moored in Malta, February 2d.

PARIS, Feb. 17th.—The great affair of the week in Paris is the *dotation* of the Duke of Nemours. The Opposition was first to propose a reduction from £20,000 to £12,000 a year; if that fails, they will propose to limit it to the life of the King, and then to reduce the dowry altogether.

King's ally, moreover, for coincidence markers, it happens that the Duke de Nemours is about to be married to the King of Portugal's sister, and cousin of Queen Victoria, and that the French are making much the same objections to the sum proposed to be settled on the youthful pair, that have occurred here on the question of Prince Albert's settlement. A change of Ministry is spoken of as certain to take place ere long. Thiers is being named as the successor to Marshal Soult; and a plot for effecting the escape of Don Carlos from Bourges has been discovered. This is the sum of the news from France.

M. Guizot is appointed Ambassador to London. The Duke de Broglie and Thiers were likely to come in the cabinet.

The Duke de Nemours of France has been married to the daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. She was a Catholic.

Five hundred thousand francs a year have been granted to the Duke de Nemours on the occasion of his marriage.

The British Ambassador, Lord Palmerston, at Constantinople, has refused his assent to the proposition of Russia, to send 50,000 of her troops into Asia Minor, across the Taurus. Affairs look warlike between Russia and the other powers.

At Tois in France forty lives were lost in a conflict between the troops and the country people, growing out of the high price of corn.

There were 36,000 French troops in the neighborhood of Algiers preparing for the expedition against Abdel Kader.

Spain.
BAYONNE, Feb. 14.—The session of the Cortes was to open certainly on the 18th, as Ministers, now sure of a majority, had given up their intention of proroguing the Assembly. Reports of a modification in the Cabinet were still in circulation; and it was considered probable, in certain political circles, that M. Isturitz would be called to the Presidency of the Council.

Madrid continued tranquil.

A letter from Espartaco's head quarters of the 10th, states that two Carlist battalions mutinied, and instead of sending Cabrera. The generals could not satisfy them, which caused much excitement.

The Bayonne Phare speaks of troops marching to enter upon the siege of Segura; whilst others state that it is deferred.

Africa.
All was tolerably quiet here. A few skirmishes had taken place, with advantageous results to the French. For some weeks Abdel Kader had not attacked the French.

Turkey.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 27.—The great news of the day is the treaty of quadruple alliance between Russia, England, Austria, and Prussia, who have come to an understanding to guarantee the integrity of the Ottoman empire. The Porte has received official advice of the conclusion of this alliance. The news brought to Mr. de Boutenoff by the steamer from Odessa must have been of great importance, inasmuch as the position of the last named city was called out by the Governor to break the ice to enable the steamer to leave the port. The Porte had received another letter from Mehmet Ali, full of respectful professions but without abating a jot of his pretensions. Kosrow Pacha, whose illness was reported to have been caused by the mortification which he experienced at the ill-success of the mission of Kiam Pacha to Egypt, was much better.

The Turkish Ministry were sincerely following up the principles of the Hatti-Scheriff, and introducing reform into all departments of the government. The *Semaphore* states that M. de Pontois, the French Ambassador, had called upon the Sultan in his capacity of the head of the Mussulmans